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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, upon the estate of Elizabeth Grill, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, bearing date of the 29th day of June, 1917.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within six months from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

HENRIETTA GRILL, Executrix.

A true copy. Attest:
FRED M. WANGER, Clerk of Probate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, upon the estate of Elmer Wildbarn, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, bearing date of the 6th day of July, 1917.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within six months from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

A true copy.

SQUIRE T. WILDBARN, Administrator.
Attest:
FRED M. WANGER, Clerk of Probate.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, upon the estate of Logan Lawless, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, bearing date of the 12th day of June, 1917.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within six months from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

OLLIE G. LAWLESS, Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, upon the estate of Loez Hemmeyer, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, bearing date of the 19th day of July, 1917.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within six months from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

THE FIRST TRUST CO., Administrator.

A true copy. Attest:
A. B. DUNCAN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, upon the estate of Harry Mickitchinsky, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, bearing date of the 18th day of July, 1917.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within six months from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

MARY A. WILLIAMS, Public Administrator.

A true copy. Attest:
A. B. DUNCAN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, upon the estate of Burr Smith, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, bearing date of the 14th day of July, 1917.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within six months from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

THOMAS LAMAR, EDWIN E. PUMPHREY, Executors.

A true copy. Attest:
A. B. DUNCAN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, upon the estate of William Tschman, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, bearing date of the 23d day of July, 1917.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within six months from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

GABE ETCHIMAN, Administrator.

A true copy. Attest:
A. B. DUNCAN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, upon the estate of Mary Ann Welty, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, bearing date of the 15th day of February, 1917.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within six months from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

JOHN WILLY, Executrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, upon the estate of Harmond, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, bearing date of the 15th day of February, 1917.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within six months from date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

AMELIA RAYMOND, Executrix.

Orestes Mitchell, Attorney.

HELPING TO SAVE THE MOTHERS OF INTEREST

More women 15 to 45 years of age die from conditions connected with childbearing than from any disease except tuberculosis. About 16,000 deaths from maternal causes occur annually in the United States, and the available figures for this country show no decrease in the maternal death rate since 1900. Maternal deaths are largely preventable by proper care and skilled attendance. These 16,000 deaths are not merely a statistic, but a waste. They are merely a rough index of unmeasured preventable illness and suffering among mothers. Furthermore, certain diseases of early infancy are closely connected with the health of the baby's mother and the maternity care she has received, and these diseases cause about 1-3 all the deaths occurring among babies under 1 year of age. More than 75,000 babies die each year from this group of diseases because they do not have a fair start in life. The life and health of the mother are in every way important to the well-being of her children. Breast feeding thru the greater part of the baby's first year is the chief protection against disease, and mothers are much more likely to be able to nurse their babies successfully if they receive proper care before, at and after childbirth. The expectant mother should at once consult a physician. She should remain under supervision so that any dangerous symptom may be discovered as soon as it appears. She should learn how to take care of herself, and she should have proper food and rest and freedom from anxiety. When the baby is born the mother needs the same attention. A difficult maternity case is 1 of the gravest surgical emergencies. Many people do not seem to understand that in any case complications may arise which must be met safely by prompt and skillful scientific care, but which at the hands of an unskilled attendant may cost the life of mother or child or both. Even after confinement the mother needs continued supervision and rest until her strength has returned. Thousands of mothers, both in city and country, do not have the proper care, safety, partly, perhaps, chiefly, because they do not realize the dangers involved in lack of care or else accept the dangers as unavoidable. Many women are at present unable to obtain proper care, but when all women and their husbands understand its importance and demand it for every mother, physicians, nurses, judges, medical colleges will provide better obstetrical training for physicians, and communities will see to it that mothers are properly protected. Little has been done yet to protect the mother from the waste of mothers' lives and health is unnecessary. Even less has been undertaken by communities to provide protection for them. Many communities which have been hit by typhoid and tuberculosis death rates and have undertaken costly measures to reduce them have been heedless of the death rates among mothers. It is not strange, therefore, that since 1900 the typhoid rate for the country as a whole, has been cut in half, and the rate from tuberculosis has been markedly reduced, while the death rate from maternal causes has shown no demonstrable decrease. Just how the importance of adequate maternity care to be made plain to a community, and just how skilled care in the delivery are to be made available for all mothers, are of course local questions to be considered by each community. The present plan is especially designed in many cities suggest a method of supervision and instruction which might well be extended. Even in cities where good hospitals are numerous, the number of mothers reached is small in comparison with the number who bear their children in their homes. Difficulties are perhaps greater in rural districts where the sheer inaccessibility of a physician is often added to the other elements of the problem. Here a public nursing service with headquarters at the county seat, or other accessible town, would probably be the best step, placing at the service of every expectant mother a visiting nurse who is especially equipped to give her information about personal care and to watch for symptoms of trouble demanding medical aid. As such a service develops, its headquarters might become, with the co-operation of physicians, a sort of maternal and child welfare center to which not only expectant mothers, but also mothers with babies could come for instruction, examination, and advice. If no general hospital were conveniently near, a cottage hospital for mothers and babies might ultimately form a part of such a center. A more general use of existing provisions for scientific maternity care and the extension of present facilities for such care in all types of communities should serve to reduce the number of deaths among mothers and babies and to improve the health and general condition of children in the country. A full discussion of the causes and prevention of maternal deaths and an analysis of available statistics, are contained in a report, "Maternal Mortality," published by the Children's Bureau. The Children's Bureau has several publications with work for the welfare of mothers and babies, and these publications will be sent upon application to the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

KAW VALLEY FARM YIELDS 20,000 BUS. OF POTATOES

That the Kaw valley of Kansas is a good potato district is shown by the experience Clifford Morse, of Be Soto has had with this year's crop, according to a story in the current number of the Earth, the official paper of the Santa Fe railroad. Mr. Morse is a young man and a good farmer, the Earth says. "He believes in working his brain as well as his body. This year he has raised 105 acres of Irish cobbler and early Ohio, conservative estimates put the total at 17 to 20 bushels per acre, or a total yield, approximately of 20,000 bushels—a fine output, especially at present prices. The total cost of production, including seed, fertilizer, and other expenses, was \$100 per acre. Even so the potatoes should not sell for more than \$1.50 per bushel, the net profit would be from \$200 to \$250 per acre. While this yield is higher than the average for Kaw valley potato farmers, perhaps it is no higher than the right kind of farming will produce nearly every year. No doubt what Mr. Morse can do by every potato farmer in the Kaw valley. He sows turnips immediately following potatoes, and, while they are still green, mows these under, deep, late in the fall. For small grain, he sows sweet clover, which is plowed under green later in the season. Both of these green cover crops add fertility to the soil, besides putting it in good physical condition. Cover crops, deep plowing, deep cultivating, good seed and plenty of it, mixed with brain and brawn, give results with potatoes as well as other crops."

LEGAL CASES OF INTEREST

The Montana Farm Loan Act—At the general election in 1914 the people of Montana adopted by the initiative what is known as the Farm Loan Act. This act presented concrete plans whereby certain funds could be loaned on mortgages on farm lands. The list of these plans provided that the state board of land commissioners should invest specified funds in such mortgages, each mortgage fund to contain a provision that default in the payment of interest at any time for a period of 30 days after due should result in the principal and interest to become at once due and payable, and said mortgage to be foreclosed in the manner provided by law. The 2nd plan provided that, if such funds remain on hand in the state treasury unallotted for the purpose of such loans, the board should divide such funds among the organized counties of the state in proportion to the population, subject to provisions which made it the duty of the counties where such mortgages might be placed practically to guarantee the payment of such loans. The board failed and refused to perform certain duties, and mandamus was instituted, in which proceeding the constitutionality of the act was questioned. The supreme court of Montana, in the case of state, etc., vs. Stewart, 161 Pacific Reporter, 309, Judge Holloway giving the opinion, says, in effect, that the act of the board is valid notwithstanding its failure to provide for the details of administration; but that the 2nd plan is unconstitutional, as in effect it cuts off the principal and interest to individuals, contrary to article 13 of section 1 of the constitution. The 2nd plan is held entirely distinct, and as the primary plan is complete in itself, and not affected by a disregard of the remaining portion, a peremptory writ was issued to the members of the board commanding them to receive and consider the application of the act, and to take such further steps as will render effective the primary plan.

Arbitration of annex by supreme court judges held unnecessary. The case of state ex rel. Linder v. Robinson et al., 160 Northwestern Reporter, 512, and a companion opinion on page 514, interestingly shows what the state supreme court has done to cut several sections off his door slamming record, and learned that his safety was increased if he got his own conversation going. The new book agent came in recently. He said he had a room, closed the door, looked under the sofa and hung the God-Bless-Our-Home over the keyhole. Then he said the court of his life. The publisher had sent him out to a limited number of towns in each state to call upon 1 or 2 representative but influential men in each community to discuss to them a great undertaking. His publisher was about to issue a very limited edition—load pedal on the very—of a noted work. The work was not intended for general circulation. He had been selected for the privilege of becoming 1 of the very few possessors in this community. Of course this matter would be treated strictly as confidential and not to be divulged. He said the price of the limited edition is \$45.67 in cloth, \$75.22 in half calf. Sadly and pensively he picked him up by the scruff of the neck and the slack of the pants and toted him to the door where he planted our EE last of the southeast of his shoulder blade. Then we leaned against the door jam and watched him spot the name of another influential citizen from the plumbing shop sign across the street. The world do move!—Bill White.

Victoriano Carranza, Hicks. Senor Miranda was by profession a secret agent of Huerta, and somewhat friendly toward Senor Carranza, who claimed to be recognized as first chief of the Constitutional party of Mexico. Their enmity was and has been quite active. Miranda, in behalf of his chief, Huerta, secured from certain officers and agents of Carranza's faction numerous pesos (1,000 from General Blanco of the Constitutional army, and 450 from Carranza's friends at Mercedes, Tex.), under pretense that he would use them to purchase arms and ordnance to be sent into Mexico, and used against the Huerta government. Miranda, for the sum of \$200, assigned said pesos to a Yankee lawyer, Dextor as a nominal trustee, and turned them over to the possession of Barnes, a secret agent of Uncle Sam, that he might use them in prosecutions of persons who were violating the prohibition laws of the United States by the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico from this country. Senor Carranza brought action against Barnes to recover said pesos, and the court, as last chief of the Constitutional party of the republic of Mexico, he was the legal owner. Hicks intervened and showed the consideration that he had taken therefor. Barnes asserted no title, and offered to deposit the pesos in court. The trial court awarded them to intervenor defendant Barnes and did not appeal, but Hicks did, and Judge Fry for the court of Texas, after holding that no right, title, or interest in the money was shown to be held at any time by appellant Carranza, says: "Hicks has taken a more reckless course perhaps than Miranda to have been willing to say that there was any government in Mexico in 1913, and to locate it on the map. Of course, he would be the natural result in the long run to any man following his occupation in Mexico. And even the appellant had shown, he said, that he had the right to the money, the courts of Texas would not enforce his rights."

HOW THE WAR HAS INCREASED EXPORT PRICES

A comparison of the export prices for May of this year with those for May in 1914 reveals a decrease in only 3 of the articles claimed as foodstuffs—green coffee, dried apples and oranges. According to the Monthly Summary published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, coffee exported from this country in May, 1914, averaged in value 15 1/2 cents per pound, 16 cents in May, 1915, and 16 1/2 cents in May, 1917. For similar periods the export prices of dried apples were 3 cents, 7 cents and 8 1/2 cents per pound respectively, and of oranges, \$2.30, \$2.12 and \$2 per box. Breadstuffs show large increases in export prices. Corn exported in May, 1914, averaged 7 1/2 cents per bushel against 8 1/2 cents in May, 1915, and \$1.52 in May, 1917, an increase of 82 per cent in the last year. Rice exported in May, 1914, averaged 3 1/2 cents a pound, against 4 1/2 cents in May, 1915, and 100 per cent a year ago. Wheat flour exported advanced from \$4.65 per barrel in May, 1914, to \$5.75 in May, 1915, and \$10.17 in May, 1917, an increase of 190 per cent compared with May, 1914, and 66 per cent compared with May, 1915. Eggs exported in May, 1914, averaged 19 1/2 per dozen against 21-23 per dozen in May, 1915, and 34 1/2 in May, 1917, a gain of 66 per cent in the last year. Canned salmon exported advanced from 8 per pound in May, 1914, to 9 c in 1915, and 23 1/2 c in May, 1917, a gain of 193 per cent. Hides exported in May, 1914, averaged 6 1/2 per pound for those exported in May, 1914, but declined to 5 1/2 c in May, 1915, and advanced to 8 1/2 c in May, 1917, a gain of 66 per cent in the last year.

CONSIDER THE BOOK AGENT

Consider the book agent. In other years he relied for his sale upon his ability to get his foot thru the door and his overbearing conversation to reduce the victim to the sign-here state. But as these other years went by in the way of dividing the second off his door slamming record, and learned that his safety was increased if he got his own conversation going. The new book agent came in recently. He said he had a room, closed the door, looked under the sofa and hung the God-Bless-Our-Home over the keyhole. Then he said the court of his life. The publisher had sent him out to a limited number of towns in each state to call upon 1 or 2 representative but influential men in each community to discuss to them a great undertaking. His publisher was about to issue a very limited edition—load pedal on the very—of a noted work. The work was not intended for general circulation. He had been selected for the privilege of becoming 1 of the very few possessors in this community. Of course this matter would be treated strictly as confidential and not to be divulged. He said the price of the limited edition is \$45.67 in cloth, \$75.22 in half calf. Sadly and pensively he picked him up by the scruff of the neck and the slack of the pants and toted him to the door where he planted our EE last of the southeast of his shoulder blade. Then we leaned against the door jam and watched him spot the name of another influential citizen from the plumbing shop sign across the street. The world do move!—Bill White.

TOBACCOLESS DAYS ALSO!

Mrs. Frank Vanderlip wants to know why not tobaccoless days as well as meatless and wheatless days. She predicts that such a regime will come. Mrs. Vanderlip remarks: "It is highly probable Mr. Wilbur thought, that before long there will be really tobaccoless days as well as meatless and wheatless ones." It may be so. It may be merely a bit of insincere "politics." The reasons for these suggestions which the government makes from time to time should not be altogether forgotten. We are not asked to have occasional meatless days because the government thinks it well to establish a frequent observance during the war of lenient periods. We are asked to have wheatless days not because the government thinks it efficacious for the people to repent in sackcloth and ashes for their sins and to fast, in the old fashioned purpose of "crucifying the flesh." No; we are asked to have meatless and wheatless days solely for the purpose of sparing meat and wheat for use by our allies who are suffering from a dearth of these necessary foods. The less wheat and meat we consume the more can be consumed by our friends abroad. That is all there is to it. Now, what purpose is there in the suggestion of Mrs. Vanderlip or Mr. Wilbur, that tobaccoless days should be appointed? Is there any lack of tobacco? Is there any real necessity for sparing the use of tobacco so that our allies may have tobacco enuff? Talk about tobaccoless days shows a lack of comprehension of the subject of the food supply.

MISSOURI BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE

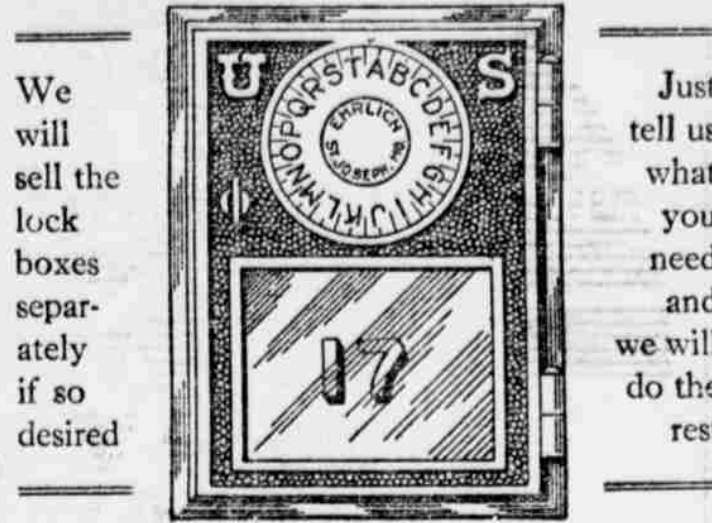
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Deposits in Missouri banks have increased \$60,295,244.01 in the year ending June 30, according to a report just made by C. F. Enright, bank commissioner. The total number of banks and trust companies is 1,393, and they have total assets of \$79,262,429, an increase of \$4,420,279.71 over last year. The number of private banks has decreased 2 and now is 15. There are 73 trust companies, 14 of them being outside the large cities. The number of incorporated banks is 1,305, of which 1,241 are outside the large cities. The loans have increased \$37,179,030.10 during the year; the stocks and bonds, \$11,405,087.95; the cash and night exchange, \$3,086,456.05; the cash and undivided profits, \$2,004,004.48, while the bills payable have decreased \$2,240,036.

John Woolson: "I have 6 acres in beans, and they look fine. My potato crop is about 2-3 of a good crop."

thereto, because the possession of the money by Miranda grew out of an illegal agreement to violate the laws of this country, and override the proclamations of the president. Courts will not enforce contracts thereto, but will leave them in the position in which they have placed themselves." Carranza v. Hicks, 190 Northwestern Reporter, 440.

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treatment which will prevent seed production will just as successfully stop leaf, root and stem production, he says. There are firms which supply a chemical to be introduced into the trunks of trees to prevent cotton bearing, as well as prevent and cure many diseases of shade and orchard trees. These remedies, the tree man says, are entirely worthless.

You cannot prevent the cotton bearing Cottonwood trees. There is nothing in plugging the tree, as some persons recommend, says the tree man of Colorado agricultural college. Any

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